

### Amendment to the Claims

19. (Currently amended) A method of producing a high-tensile-strength cold-rolled steel sheet having a  $r$  value of 1.2 or more, and excellent moldability, strain age hardenability and natural aging resistance comprising:

~~the~~ hot-rolling step of roughly rolling a steel slab by heating to a slab heating temperature of 1000°C or more to form a sheet bar, finish-rolling the sheet bar so that the finisher delivery temperature is 800°C or more, and coiling the finish-rolled sheet at a coiling temperature of 800°C or less to form a hot-rolled sheet;

~~the~~ cold rolling step of pickling and cold-rolling the hot-rolled sheet to form a cold-rolled sheet; and

~~the~~ cold-rolled sheet annealing step of continuously annealing the cold-rolled sheet at a temperature in the ferrite-austenite two-phase region, and cooling the annealed sheet to the temperature region of 500°C or less at a cooling rate of 10 to 300 °C/s;

wherein the steel slab has a composition, by mass %, comprising at least one of:

C: 0.0015 to 0.025%;

Si: 1.0% or less;

Mn: 2.0% or less;

P: 0.1% or less;

S: 0.02% or less;

Al: 0.02% or less;

N: ~~0.0050~~0.0070 to 0.0250%; and

at least one of the following:

B: 0.0001 to 0.0050%; and

Nb: 0.002 to 0.050%;

wherein  $N/Al$  is 0.30 or more.

20. (Original) A method of producing a cold-rolled steel sheet according to Claim 19, wherein the composition further comprises, by mass %, at least one of the following groups a to c:

- Group a: at least one of Cu, Ni, Cr and Mo in a total of 1.0% or less;  
Group b: one or both of Ti and V in a total of 0.1% or less; and  
Group c: one or both of Ca and REM in a total of 0.0010 to 0.010%.